OBSERVATIONS AT HONOLULU.

Through the kind cooperation of Mr. Curtis J. Lyons, Meteorologist to the Government Survey, the monthly report of meteorological conditions at Honolulu is now made partly in accordance with the new form, No. 1040, and the arrangement of the columns, therefore, differs from those previously published.

Meteorological observations at Honolulu, May, 1900.

The station is at 21° 18′ N., 157° 50′ W.
Hawaiian standard time is 10h 30m slow of Greenwich time. Honolulu local time is 10h 31m slow of Greenwich.
Pressure is corrected for temperature and reduced to sea level, and the gravity correction, —0.06, has been applied.
The average direction and force of the wind and the average cloudiness for the whole day are given unless they have varied more than usual, in which case the extremes are given. The scale of wind force is 0 to 12, or Beaufort scale. Two directions of wind, or values of wind force or amounts of cloudiness, connected by a dash, indicate change from one to the other.
The rainfall for twenty-four hours has always been measured at 9 a. m. local or 7:31 p. m. (not 1 p. m.), Greenwich time, on the respective dates.
The rain gage, 8 inches in diameter, is 1 foot above ground. Thermometer, 9 feet above ground. Ground is 43 feet, and the barometer 50 feet above sea level.

Date.	Pressure at sea level.	Temperature.		During twenty-four hours preceding 1 p. m., Greenwich time, or 2:29 a. m., Honolulu time.									Total rainfall at 9 a. m., local time.
				Temperature.		Means.		Wind.		Average cloudiness.	Sea-level pressures.		
		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Dew-point.	Relative humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Force.		Maximum.	Minimum.	
	*	†	†			‡	‡		§				
1	30.05	65	63.5	80	64	58.7	67	n.	2	2	30.08	29.99	0.02
2	30.05	71	64	76	64	62.3	73	nne.	3	3	30.10	30.01	0.01
3	30.07	72	63.5	78	68	59.7	62	ne.	4	4	30.11	30.03	0.00
4	30.04	73	64	79	71	61.0	64	ne.	4	4	30.12	30.02	0.00
5	30.04	72	65	81	72	61.3	62	ne.	4	4	30.08	29.99	0.01
6	30.04	73	66	79	71	61.0	62	ne.	4-6	3-3-4	30.07	29.97	0.00
7	30.06	73	65.5	80	72	62.7	66	ne.	5	3	30.11	30.02	0.02
8	30.04	72	64	79	72	61.0	62	nne.	5	3	30.11	30.02	0.00
9	30.02	71	64	80	72	59.3	59	ne.	4	5	30.07	30.04	0.01
10	30.03	70	66.5	80	71	61.3	64	ene.	4	3-7	30.08	29.97	0.07
11	30.07	72	67	78	69	66.5	81	ene.	3	9	30.09	30.01	0.05
12	30.09	72	65	80	70	64.5	71	ne.	3-4	4	30.12	30.04	0.00
13	30.05	70	68	82	64	61.5	63	nne.	3	2	30.11	30.03	0.01
14	30.03	68	66	83	70	65.3	73	ne.	3-0	8	30.08	30.02	0.01
15	30.03	72	66	82	67	65.5	76	ene.	2	8	30.07	30.00	0.30
16	30.04	73	66	81	70	64.5	70	ne.	2-4	5	30.08	30.00	0.11
17	30.08	73	67.5	81	71	64.3	71	ne.	2-4	3-8	30.12	30.03	0.15
18	30.05	71	66	81	70	64.5	68	ne.	3	2	30.14	30.04	0.07
19	30.02	72	66	80	70	64.3	71	ne.	3	4	30.10	30.01	0.01
20	30.03	70	66	81	70	63.5	67	ne.	3-0	4	30.04	29.94	0.01
21	30.03	74	67	83	67	63.5	66	ene-ne.	3-1	4	30.01	29.93	0.02
22	30.02	74	67	82	73	65.3	68	ene.	4	3	30.08	29.98	0.00
23	30.00	74	67.5	81	74	65.0	68	ne.	5	8	30.07	30.01	0.01
24	29.96	73	65	83	73	64.7	69	ne.	4-2	3-9	30.05	29.93	0.10
25	29.97	73	67	81	70	63.0	64	ne.	4	6	30.00	29.95	0.09
26	30.03	73	67	81	71	65.0	68	ne.	2-4	6	30.05	29.97	0.10
27	30.02	73	66	80	71	65.0	69	ne.	2-4	6	30.09	30.01	0.14
28	29.96	71	67	82	71	63.7	66	ne.	3	1	30.05	29.97	0.10
29	29.94	72	67	82	68	65.0	72	ne.	2	6	29.98	29.91	0.04
30	29.93	74	68	82	70	64.7	67	ne.	3	1	29.96	29.89	0.02
31	29.95	74	67	83	73	66.0	68	ne.	4	3	30.02	29.90	0.02
Sums.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60
Means.	30.024	72.0	65.9	80.8	70.4	63.5	67.6	.....	3.2	4.4	30.072	29.989	....
Departure.	+0.008	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	—2.7	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	—1.40

Mean temperature for May, 1900 (6+2+9)+3=74.9°; normal is 74.2°. Mean pressure for May (9+3)+2 is 30.029; normal is 30.021.
*This pressure is as recorded at 1 p. m., Greenwich time. †These temperatures are observed at 6 a. m., local, or 4:31 p. m., Greenwich time. ‡These values are the means of (6+9+2+9)+4. §Beaufort scale.

OREGON WEATHER AND BERING SEA ICE.

By E. A. BEALS, Forecast Official and Section Director Weather Bureau, dated June 26, 1900.

Referring to the article Oregon Weather and Bering Sea Ice, in the April number of the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, I believe the thread of coincidence between these to be very slender; it is not altogether lost, if instead of using the average dates the vessels were in the ice, the date of the first vessel's emergence therefrom is taken, as was done by me in the March report of the Oregon Section.

The following tables gives the data thus tabulated, which not only shows, under the five year groupings, a slight excess in temperature, but a quite marked deficiency in precipitation, instead of the reverse, as published in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW.

It would seem to me that the date of the first vessel's emergence from the ice is a better representation of the ice condition than that obtained by taking a date based upon the average time a varying number of vessels, differing in construction and motive power, were encompassed by ice.

Years.	Earliest emergence from ice.	May rainfall at Portland.	May mean temperature at Portland.
	Date.	*Inches.*	°
1890	122	1.08	60.6
1891	150	1.83	59.9
1892	139	0.80	59.0
1893	149	2.30	54.4
1894	134	1.09	55.5
1895	146	3.42	55.9
1896	139	3.55	52.2
1897	127	0.90	61.4
1898	136	1.78	56.6
1899	135	3.16	51.1

EARLY YEARS.

Years.	Average date of first emergence from ice.	May rainfall at Portland.	May mean temperature at Portland.
	Date.	*Inches.*	°
1890	122	1.08	60.6
1897	127	0.90	61.4
1894	134	1.09	55.5
1899	136	3.16	51.1
1898	136	1.78	56.6
Average..	131	1.60	57.0

LATE YEARS.

1896	139	3.55	52.2
1892	139	0.80	59.0
1895	146	3.42	55.9
1893	139	2.30	54.4
1891	150	1.83	59.9
Average..	145	2.38	56.3

LOCAL STORM AT SPRINGFIELD, MO.

By J. S. HAZEN, Observer, Weather Bureau.

The storm of wind and rain which passed over Springfield, Mo., Sunday forenoon, June 17, 1900, exhibited so many unusual and striking features that a brief description of the weather conditions preceding and during the storm may prove of value.

The maximum temperature before the storm was 82°, but the air impressed one as being much warmer. The close and muggy condition made exertion of any kind difficult. Many people remarked the oppression and difficulty in breathing. The day was an excellent storm breeder, and the observer added to the morning weather report "conditions threatening."

The day opened with a low bank of heavy cumulus clouds, apparently very thin, and extending along the northwestern horizon, but with no precursor of a storm in the shape of upper clouds.

By 8:30 a. m., the sky was perhaps 75 per cent obscured, and a light rain fell from 8:30 to 8:45 a. m. The clear sky could be seen, however, in the interstices between the clouds even while the rain was falling.

The shower gave no relief from the oppressive condition, and by 9:30 a. m. a cloudless sky, a broiling sun, and steaming earth added to the inconvenience and suffering of sweltering humanity.

At 11 a. m. a second bank of clouds was observed near the northwest horizon. By 11:30 a. m. this bank of clouds had become so threatening as to be noticeable. The sky was at